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CONGRESS.

There was a very full attendance of the members of both Houses of Congress on Monday. In the House of Representatives, about one hundred and seventy members were present at the calling of the roll—in the Senate, between thirty and forty, when the Vice-President took the chair.

In the Senate, resolutions were adopted to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, as a mark of respect for the memories of the late Nicholas Van Dyke, Senator from Delaware, and Joseph M'Ilvaine, Senator from New-Jersey, both deceased since the last session.

Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, gave notice that he should, on Wednesday, the 6th inst. ask leave to introduce "a Bill to establish a uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States."

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, Dec. 5, 1826.

This day, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following

Message:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE, AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The assemblage of the Representatives of our Union in both Houses of Congress at this time, occurs under circumstances calling for the renewed homage of our grateful acknowledgments to the Giver of all Good. With the exceptions incidental to the most felicitous condition of human existence, we continue to be highly favored in all the elements which contribute to individual comfort and to national prosperity. In the survey of our extensive country, we have generally to observe abodes of health and regions of plenty. In our civil and political relations, we have peace without, and tranquillity within, our borders. We are as a people, increasing with unabated rapidity in population, wealth and national resources; and, whatever differences of opinion exist among us, with regard to the mode and the means by which we shall turn the benificence of Heaven to the improvement of our own condition, there is yet a spirit animating us all, which will not suffer the bounties of Providence to be showered upon us in vain, but will receive them with grateful hearts, and apply them with unwearied hands, to the advancement of the general good.

Of the subjects recommended to the consideration of Congress at their last Session, some were then definitively acted upon. Others left unfinished, but partially matured, will recur to your attention, without needing a renewal of notice from me.

The purpose of this communication will be, to present to your view the general aspect of our public affairs at this moment, and the measures which have been taken to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature as signified by the laws then and heretofore enacted.

In our intercourse with the other nations of the earth, we have still the happiness of enjoying peace and a general good understanding—qualified, however, in several important instances, by collisions of interest, and by unsatisfied claims of justice, to the settlement of which, the constitutional interposition of the legislative authority may become ultimately indispensable.

By the decease of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, which occurred contemporaneously with the commencement of the last Session of Congress, the United States have been deprived of a long tried, steady, and faithful friend. Born to the inheritance of absolute power, and trained in the school of adversity, from which no power on earth, however absolute, is exempt, that monarch, from his youth, had been taught to feel the force and value of public opinion, and to be sensible that the interests of his own government would best be promoted by a frank and friendly intercourse with this republic, as those of his people would be advanced by a liberal commercial intercourse with our country. A candid and confidential interchange of sentiments between him and the Government of the United States, upon the affairs of Southern America, took place at a period not long preceding his demise, and contributed to fix that course of policy which left to the other governments of Europe no alternative but that of sooner or later recognising the independence of our southern neighbors, of which the example had, by the United States, already been set. The ordinary diplomatic communications between his successor, the Emperor Nicholas, and the United States, have suffered some interruption by the illness, departure, and subsequent decease of his minister residing here, who enjoyed, as he inherited, the entire confidence of his new sovereign, as he had eminently responded to that of his predecessor. But we have had the most satisfactory assurances, that the sentiments of the reigning Emperor towards the United States, are altogether conformable to those which had so long and constantly animated his imperial brother; and we have reason to hope that they will serve to cement that harmony and good understanding between the two nations, which, founded in congenial interests, cannot but result in the advancement of the welfare and prosperity of both.

Our relations of Commerce and Navigation with France are by the operation of the Convention of 24th June, 1822, with that Nation, in a state of gradual and progressive improvement. Convinced by all our experience, no less than by the principles of fair and liberal reciprocity which the United States have constantly tendered to all the nations of the earth, as the rule of commercial intercourse, which they would universally prefer, that fair and equal competition is most conducive to the interests of both parties, the United States, in the negotiation of that Convention, earnestly contended for a mutual renunciation of discriminating duties and charges in the ports of the two countries. Unable to attain the immediate recognition of this principle in its full extent, after reducing the duties of discrimination, so far as it was found attainable, it was agreed that, at the expiration of two years from the first of October, 1822, when the Convention was to go into effect, unless a notice of six months on either side should be given to the other, that the Convention itself must terminate, those duties should be reduced by one fourth; and that this reduction should be yearly repeated until all discrimination should cease while the Convention itself should continue in force. By the effect of this stipulation, three-fourths of the discriminating duties which had been levied by each party upon the vessels of the other in its ports, have already been removed; and on the first of next October, should the Convention be still in force, the remaining fourth will be discontinued. French vessels, laden with French produce will be received in our ports on the same terms as our own; and ours, in return, will enjoy the same advantages in the ports of France. By these approximations to an equality of duties and of charges, not only has the commerce between the two countries prospered, but friendly dispositions have been on both sides encouraged and promoted. They will continue to be cherished and cultivated on the part of the United States. It would have been gratifying to have had it in my power to add, that the claims upon the justice of the French Government, involving the property and the comfortable subsistence of many of our fellow-citizens, and which have been so long and so earnestly urged, were in a more promising train of adjustment than at your last meeting; but their condition remains unaltered.

With the Government of the Netherlands, the mutual abandonment of discriminating duties had been regulated by Legislative acts on both sides. The act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, abolished all discriminating duties of Impost and Tonnage, upon the vessels and produce of the Netherlands in the ports of the United States, upon the assurance given by the Government of the Netherlands, that all such duties operating against the shipping and commerce of the United States, in that Kingdom, had been abolished. These reciprocal regulations had continued in force several years, when the discriminating principle was resumed by the Netherlands in a new and indirect form, by a bounty of ten per cent. in the shape of a return of duties to their national vessels, and in which those of the United States are not permitted to participate. By the act of Congress of 7th January, 1824, all discriminating duties in the United States were again suspended, so far as related to the vessels and produce of the Netherlands, so long as the reciprocal exemption should be extended to the vessels and produce of the United States in the Netherlands. But the same act provides that in the event of a restoration of discriminating duties, to operate against the shipping and commerce of the United States, in any of the foreign countries referred to therein, the suspension of discriminating duties in favor of the navigation of such foreign country should cease, and all the provisions of the acts imposing discriminating foreign tonnage and impost duties in the United States, should revive, and be in full force in regard to that nation.

In the correspondence with the Government of the Netherlands upon this subject, they have contended that the favor shown to their own shipping by this bounty upon their tonnage, is not to be considered as a discriminating duty. But it cannot be denied that it produces all the same effects. Had the mutual abolition been stipulated by Treaty, such a bounty upon the national vessels could scarcely have been granted consistently with good faith. Yet, as the Act of Congress of 7th January, 1824, has not expressly authorized the Executive authority to determine what shall be considered as a revival of discriminating duties by a foreign Government to the disadvantage of the United States, and as the retaliatory measure on our part, however just and necessary, may tend rather to that conflict of legislation which we deprecate, than to that concert to which we invite all commercial nations, as most conducive to their interest and our own, I have thought it more consistent with the spirit of our Institutions to refer the subject again to the paramount authority of the Legislature to decide what measure the emergency may require, than abruptly by Proclamation, to carry into effect the minatory provision of the act of 1824.

During the last Session of Congress, Treaties of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, were negotiated and signed at this place, with the Government of Denmark, in Europe, and with the Federation of Central America, in this hemisphere. These Treaties then received the constitutional sanction of the Senate, by the advice and consent to their ratification. They were accordingly ratified on the part of the United States, and during the recess of Congress have been also ratified by the other respective contracting parties. The ratifications have been exchanged, and they have been published by Proclamations, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress. These Treaties have established between the contracting parties, the principles of equality and reciprocity in their broadest and most liberal extent: Each party admitting the vessels of the other into its ports, laden with cargoes the produce or manufacture of any quarter of the globe, upon the payment of the same duties of tonnage and impost that are chargeable upon their own. They have further stipulated that the parties shall hereafter grant no favor of navigation or commerce to any other nation, which shall not upon the same terms be granted to each other; and that neither party will impose upon articles of merchandise, the produce or manufacture of the other, any other or higher duties than upon the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other country. To these principles there is in the Convention with Denmark an exception, with regard to the Colonies of that Kingdom in the Arctic Seas, but none with regard to her Colonies in the West Indies.

In the course of the last summer, the term to which our last Commercial Treaty with Sweden was limited, has expired. A continuation of it is in the contemplation of the Swedish Government, and is believed to be desirable on the part of the United States. It has been proposed by the King of Sweden, that, pending the negotiation of renewal, the expired Treaty should be mutually considered as still in force; a measure which will require the sanction of Congress to be carried into effect on our part, and which I therefore recommend to your consideration.

With Prussia, Spain, Portugal, and in general all the European Powers, between whom and the United States relations of friendly intercourse have existed, their condition has not materially varied since the last session of Congress. I regret not to be able to say the same of our commercial intercourse with the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain, in America. Negotiations of the highest importance to our common interests have been for several years in discussion between the two Governments; and on the part of the U. States have been invariably pursued in the spirit of candor and conciliation. Interests of great magnitude and delicacy had been adjusted by the Conventions of 1815 and 1818, while that of 1822, meditated by the late Emperor Alexander, had promised a satisfactory compromise of claims which the Government of the United States, in justice to the rights of a numerous class of their citizens, was bound to sustain. But with regard to the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Colonies in America, it has been hitherto found impracticable to bring the parties to an understanding satisfactory to both. The relative geographical position, and the respective products of nature cultivated by human industry, had constituted the elements of a commercial intercourse between the United States and British America, insular and continental, important to the inhabitants of both countries. But it had been interdicted by Great Britain, upon a principle heretofore practised upon by the colonizing nations of Europe, of holding the trade of their colonies, each in exclusive monoply to herself. After the termination of the late war, this interdiction had been revived, and the British Government declined including this portion of our intercourse with her possessions in the negotiation of the Convention of 1815. The trade was then carried on exclusively in British vessels, till the act of Congress concerning navigation, of 1818, and the supplemental act of 1820, met the interdict by a corresponding measure on the part of the United States. These measures, not of retaliation, but of necessary self-defence, were soon succeeded by an Act of Parliament, opening certain Colonial ports to the vessels of the United States, coming directly from them, and to the importation from them of certain articles of our produce, burdened with heavy duties, and excluding some of the most valuable articles of our exports. The United States opened their ports to British vessels from the Colonies, upon terms as exactly corresponding with those of the Act of Parliament, as in the relative position of the parties, could be made. And a negotiation was commenced by mutual consent, with the hope, on our part, that a reciprocal spirit of accommodation and a common sentiment of the importance of the trade to the interests of the inhabitants of the two countries, between whom it must be carried on, would ultimately bring the parties to a compromise, with which both might be satisfied. With this view, the Government of the United States had determined to sacrifice something of that entire reciprocity which in all commercial arrangements with Foreign Powers they are entitled to demand, and to acquiesce in some inequalities disadvantageous to ourselves, rather than to forego the benefit of a final and permanent adjustment of this interest, to the satisfaction of Great Britain herself. The negotiation, repeatedly suspended by accidental circumstances, was, however, by mutual agreement and express assent, considered as pending, and to be speedily resumed. In the mean time, another Act of Parliament, so doubtful and ambiguous in its import as to have been misunderstood by the officers in the Colonies who were to carry it into execution, opens again certain Colonial ports, upon new conditions and terms, with a threat to close them against any nation which may not accept those terms, as prescribed by the British Government. This Act, passed in July, 1825, not communicated to the Government of the United States, not understood by the British Officers of the Customs in the Colonies where it was to be enforced, was nevertheless submitted to the consideration of Congress, at their last session. With the knowledge that a negotiation on the subject had long been in progress, and pledges given of its resumption at an early day, it was deemed expedient to await the result of that negotiation, rather than to subscribe implicitly to terms the import of which was not clear, and which the British authorities themselves in this hemisphere, were not prepared to explain.

Immediately after the close of the last Session of Congress, one of our most distinguished citizens was despatched as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, furnished with instructions which we could not doubt would lead to a conclusion of this long controverted interest, upon terms acceptable to Great Britain. Upon his arrival, and before he had delivered his letters of credence, he was met by an Order of the British Council, excluding, from and after the first of December now current, the vessels of the United States from all the Colonial British ports, excepting those immediately bordering upon our Territories. In answer to his expostulations upon a measure thus unexpected, he is informed that according to ancient maxims of policy of European nations having colonies, their trade is an exclusive possession of the mother country. That all participation in it by other nations, is a boon of favor; not forming a subject of negotiation, but to be regulated by the Legislative Acts of the Power owning the Colony. That the British Government, therefore, declines negotiating concerning it:—and that, as the United States did not forthwith accept purely and simply the terms offered by the Act of Parliament, of July, 1825, Great Britain would not now admit the vessels of the United States even upon the terms on which she has opened them to the navigation of other nations.

We have been accustomed to consider the trade which we have enjoyed with the British Colonies, rather as an interchange of mutual benefits, than as a mere favor received; that under every circumstance, we have given an ample equivalent. We have seen every other nation, holding Colonies, negotiate with other nations, and grant them, freely, admission to the Colonies by treaty; and so far are the other colonizing nations of Europe now from refusing to negotiate for trade with their Colonies, that we ourselves have secured access to the Colonies of more than one of them by Treaty. The refusal however, of Great Britain to negotiate, leaves to the United States no other alternative than that of regulating or interdicting altogether the trade on their part, according as either measure may effect the interests of our own country; and with that exclusive object, I would recommend the whole to your calm and candid deliberations.

It is hoped that our unavailing exertions to accomplish a cordial good understanding on this interest, will not have an unpropitious effect upon the other great topics of discussion, between the two Governments. Our North-eastern and North-western boundaries are still unadjusted. The Commissioners, under the 7th article of the Treaty of Ghent, have nearly come to the close of their labors; nor can we renounce the expectation, enfeebled as it is, that they may agree upon their Report, to the satisfaction or acquiescence of both parties. The Commission for liquidating the claims for indemnity for slaves carried away after the close of the war, has been sitting, with doubtful prospects of success. Propositions of compromise have, however, passed between the two Governments, the result of which we flatter ourselves, may yet prove satisfactory. Our own dispositions and purposes towards Great Britain are all friendly and conciliatory; nor can we abandon, but with strong reluctance, the belief that they will ultimately meet a return, not of favors which we neither ask nor desire, but of equal reciprocity and good will.

With the American Governments of this Hemisphere, we continue to maintain an intercourse altogether friendly, and between their nations and ours that commercial interchange of which mutual comfort and harmony the result, is in a continual state of improvement. The war between Spain and them, since the total expulsion of the Spanish military force from their continental territories, has been little more than nominal; and their internal tranquillity, though occasionally menaced by the agitations which civil wars never fail to leave behind them, has not been affected by any serious calamity.

The Congress of Ministers from several of those nations which assembled at Panama, after a short session there, adjourned to meet again, at a more favorable season, in the neighborhood of Mexico. The decease of one of our Ministers on his way to the Isthmus, and the impediments of the season, which delayed the departure of the other, deprived us of the advantage of being represented at the first meeting of the Congress. There is, however, no reason to believe that any of the transactions of the Congress were of a nature to effect injuriously the interests of the United States, or to require the interposition of our Ministers, had they been present. Their absence has indeed deprived us of the opportunity of possessing precise and authentic information of the treaties which were concluded at Panama; and the whole result has confirmed me in the conviction of the expediency to the United States of being represented at the Congress. The surviving member of the Mission, appointed during your last Session, has accordingly proceeded to his destination, and a successor to his distinguished and lamented associate will be nominated to the Senate. A Treaty of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, has, in the course of the last summer, been concluded by our Minister Plenipotentiary at Mexico, with the United States of that Confederacy, which will also be laid before the Senate for their advice with regard to its ratification.

In adverting to the present condition of our fiscal concerns, and to the prospects of our Revenue, the first remark that calls our attention, is that they are less exuberantly prosperous than they were at the corresponding period of the last year. The severe shock so extensively sustained by the commercial and manufacturing interests in Great Britain,

has not been without a perceptible recoil upon ourselves. A reduced importation from abroad is necessarily succeeded by a reduced return to the Treasury at home. The net revenue of the present year will not equal that of the last. And the receipts of that which is to come will fall short of those in the current year. The diminution, however, is in part attributable to the flourishing condition of some of our domestic manufactures, and so far is compensated by an equivalent more profitable to the nation. It is also highly gratifying to perceive, that the deficiency in the revenue, while it scarcely exceeds the anticipations of the last year's estimates from the Treasury, has not interrupted the application of more than eleven millions during the present year, to the discharge of the principal and interest of the debt, nor the reduction of upwards of seven millions of the capital debt itself. The balance in the Treasury on the first of January last, was five millions two hundred and one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars and forty-three cents. The receipts from that time to the 30th of September last, were nineteen millions five hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents. The receipts of the current quarter, estimated at six millions of dollars, yield, with the sums already received, a revenue of about twenty-five millions and a half for the year. The expenditures for the three first quarters of the year have amounted to eighteen millions seven hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-six cents. The expenditures of the current quarter are expected, including the two millions of the principal debt to be paid, to balance the receipts. So that the expenses of the year, amounting to upwards of a million less than its income, will leave a proportionally increased balance in the Treasury on the first of January, 1827, over that of the first of January last. Instead of five millions two hundred thousand, there will be six millions four hundred thousand dollars.

The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported from the commencement of the year until the 30th of September, is estimated at twenty-one millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the amount that will probably accrue during the present quarter, is estimated at four millions two hundred and fifty thousand, making for the whole year twenty-five millions and a half, from which the drawbacks being deducted, will leave a clear revenue from the customs, receivable in the year 1827, of about twenty millions four hundred thousand dollars, which with the sums to be received from the proceeds of Public Lands, the Bank Dividends, and other incidental receipts, will form an aggregate of about twenty-three millions, a sum falling short of the whole expenses of the present year, little more than the portion of those expenditures applied to the discharge of the Public Debt, beyond the annual appropriation of ten millions, by the act of 3d March, 1817. At the passage of that act, the public debt amounted to one hundred and twenty-three millions and a half. On the first of January next, it will be short of seventy-four millions. In the lapse of these ten years, fifty millions of public debt, with the annual charge of upwards of three millions of interest upon them, have been extinguished. At the passage of that act, of the annual appropriation of ten millions, seven were absorbed in the payment of interest, and not more than three millions went to reduce the capital of the debt. Of the same ten millions, at this time scarcely four are applicable to the interest, and upwards of six are effective in melting down the capital. Yet our experience has proved that a revenue consisting so largely of imposts and tonnage, ebbs and flows to an extraordinary extent, with all the fluctuations incident to the general commerce of the world. It is within our recollection that even in the compass of the same last ten years, the receipts of the Treasury were not adequate to the expenditures of the year; and that in two successive years it was found necessary to resort to loans to meet the engagements of the nation. The returning tides of the succeeding years replenished the public coffers, until they have again begun to feel the vicissitudes of a decline. To produce these alterations of fullness and exhaustation, the relative operation of abundant or of unfruitful seasons, the regulations of foreign Governments, political revolutions, the prosperous or decaying condition of manufactures, commercial speculations, and many other causes, not always to be traced, variously combine. We have found the alternate swells and diminutions embracing periods of from two to three years. The last period of depression to us was from 1819 to 1822. The corresponding revival was from 1823 to the commencement of the present year. Still we have no cause to apprehend a depression comparable to that of the former period, or even to anticipate a deficiency which will intrench upon the ability to apply the annual ten millions to the reduction of the debt. It is well for us, however, to be admonished of the necessity of abiding by the maxim of the most vigilant economy, and of resorting to all honorable and useful expedients, for pursuing with steady and inflexible perseverance the total discharge of the debt.

Besides the seven millions of the loans of 1813, which will have been discharged in the course of the present year, there are nine millions, which, by the terms of the contracts, would have been, and are now redeemable. Thirteen millions more of the loan of 1814 will become redeemable from and after the expiration of the present month; and nine other millions from and after the close of the ensuing year. They constitute a mass of thirty-one millions of dollars, all bearing an interest of six per cent. more than twenty millions of which will be immediately redeemable and the rest within little more than a year. Leaving of this amount, fifteen millions to continue at the interest of six per cent. but to be as far as shall be found practicable, paid off in the years 1827 and 1828. There is scarcely a doubt that the remaining sixteen millions might, within a few months, be discharged by a loan at not exceeding 5 per cent. redeemable in the years 1829 and 1830. By this operation, a sum of nearly half a million of dollars may be saved to the nation; and the discharge of the whole thirty-one millions within the four years, may be greatly facilitated, if not wholly accomplished.

By an act of Congress of 3d March, 1825, a loan, for the purpose now referred to, or a subscription to stock was authorized of an interest not exceeding four and a half per cent. But at that time, so large a portion of the floating capital of the country was absorbed in commercial speculations, and so little was left for investment in the stocks, that the measure was but partially successful. At the last session of Congress the condition of the funds was still unpropitious to the measure; but the change so soon afterwards occurred, that had the authority existed to redeem the nine millions now redeemable by an exchange of stocks or a loan at 5 per cent. it is morally certain that it might have been effected, and with a yearly saving of ninety thousand dollars.

With regard to the collection of the Revenue of Impost, certain occurrences have, within the last year been disclosed in one or two of our principal ports, which engaged the attention of Congress at their last session, and may hereafter require further consideration. Until within a very few years, the execution of the laws for raising the revenue, like that of all other laws, has been ensured more by the moral sense of the community, than by the rigors of a jealous precaution, or by penal sanctions. Confiding in the exemplary punctuality and unsullied integrity of our importing merchants, a gradual relaxation from the provisions of the Collection laws, a close adherence to which would have caused inconvenience and expense to them, had long become habitual, and indulgences had been extended universally, because they had never been abused. It may be worthy of your serious consideration, whether some further legislative provision may not be necessary to come in aid of this state of unguarded security.

From the reports herewith communicated of the Secretaries of War and the Navy, with the subsidiary documents annexed to them, will be discovered the present condition and administration of our Military establishment on the land and the sea. The organization of the Army having undergone no change since its reduction to the present Peace Establishment in 1821, it remains only to observe, that it is yet found adequate to all the purposes for which a permanent armed force in time of peace can be needed or useful. It may be proper to add, that from a difference of opinion between the late President of the United States, and the Senate, with regard to the construction of the act of Congress of 21 March, 1821, to reduce and fix the Military Peace Establishment of the United States, it remains hitherto so far without execution, that no Colonel has been appointed to command one of the regiments of Artillery. A supplementary or explanatory act of the Legislature appears to be the only expedient practicable for removing the difficulty of this appointment.

In a period of profound peace, the conduct of the mere military establishment forms but a very inconsiderable portion of the duties devolving upon the administration of the Department of War. It will be seen by the returns from the subordinate departments of the Army, that every branch of the service is marked with order, regularity and discipline. That from the Commanding General through all the gradations of superintendence, the officers feel themselves to have been citizens before they were soldiers, and that the glory of a Republican Army must consist in the spirit of freedom by which it is animated, and by patriotism by which it is impelled. It may be confidently stated that the moral character of the Army is in a state of continual improvement, and that all the arrangements for the disposal of its parts have a constant reference to that end.

But to the War Department are attributed other duties, having indeed relation to a future possible condition of war but being purely defensive, and in their tendency contributing rather to the security and permanency of peace: The erection of the fortifications provided for by Congress and adapted to secure our shores from hostile invasion: The distribution of the fund of public gratitude and justice to the pensioners of the Revolutionary War: The maintenance of our relations of peace and protection with the Indian tribes: And the internal improvements and surveys for the location of Roads and Canals, which during the last three sessions of Congress have engaged so much of their attention and may engross so large a share of their future benefactions to our country.

By the act of the 30th of April, 1824, suggested and approved by my predecessor, the sum of thirty thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of causing to be made the necessary surveys, plans and estimates of the routes of such roads and canals as the President of the United States might deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the public mail—the surveys, plans and estimates for each, when completed, to be laid before Congress.

In execution of this act, a board of Engineers was immediately instituted, and have been since most assiduously and constantly occupied, in carrying it into effect. The first object to which their labors were directed, by order of the late President, was the examination of the country between the tide waters of the Potomac, the Ohio and lake Erie, to ascertain the practicability of a communication between them, to designate the most suitable route for the same, and to form plans and estimates in detail of the expense of the execution.

On the 3d of February, 1825, they made their first report, which was immediately communicated to Congress, and in which they declared that having maturely considered the circumstances observed by them personally, and carefully studied the results of such of the preliminary surveys as were then completed, they were decidedly of opinion that the communication was practicable.

At the last Session of Congress, before the board of Engineers were enabled to make up their second report, containing a general plan, and preparatory estimate for the work, the Committee of the House of Representatives upon Roads and Canals, closed the session with a report, expressing the hope that the plan and estimate of the Board of Engineers might at this time be prepared, and that the subject be referred to the early and favorable consideration of Congress, at their present session. That expected Report of the Board of Engineers is prepared, and will be forthwith laid before you.

Under the resolution of Congress authorizing the Secretary of War to have prepared a complete system of Cavalry Tactics of the United States, to be reported to Congress at the present session, a Board of distinguished Officers of the Army, and of the Militia, has been convened, whose Report will be submitted to you, with that of the Secretary of war. The occasion was thought favorable for consulting the same Board, aided by the results of a correspondence, with the Governors of the several States and Territories, and other citizens of intelligence and experience, upon the acknowledged defective condition of our Militia system, and upon the improvements of which it is susceptible. The Report of the Board upon this subject is also submitted for your consideration.

In the estimates of appropriations for the ensuing year, upwards of five millions of dollars will be submitted for the expenditures to be paid from the Department of War. Less than two fifths of this will be applicable to the maintenance and support of the Army. A million and a half, in the form of pensions, goes as a scarcely adequate tribute to the services and sacrifices of a former age; and a more than equal sum, invested in fortifications, or for the preparations of internal improvement, provides for the quiet, the comfort, and the happier existence of the ages to come. The appropriations to indemnify those unfortunate remnants of another race, unable alike to share in the enjoyments, and to exist in the presence of civilization, though swelling in recent years to a magnitude burdensome to the Treasury, are generally not without their equivalents, in profitable value; or serve to discharge the Union from engagements more burdensome than debt.

In like manner, the estimate of appropriations for the Navy Department will present an aggregate sum of upwards of three millions of dollars. About one half of these, however, cover the current expenditures of the Navy in actual service, and one half constitutes a fund of national property, the pledge of our future glory and defence. It was scarcely one short year after the close of the late war, and when the burden of its expenses and charges was weighing heaviest upon the country, that Congress, by the act of 29th April, 1816, appropriated one million of dollars annually, for eight years, to the *gradual increase of the Navy*. At a subsequent period, this annual appropriation was reduced to half a million for six years, of which the present year is the last. A yet more recent appropriation the last two years for building ten Sloops of War, has nearly restored the original appropriation of 1816, of a million for every year. The result is before us all. We have twelve line-of-battle Ships, twenty Frigates, and Sloops of War in proportion; which with a few months of preparation, may present a line of floating fortifications along the whole range of our coast, ready to meet any invader who might attempt to set foot upon our shores. Combining with a system of fortifications upon the shores themselves, commenced about the same time under the auspices of my immediate predecessor, and hitherto systematically pursued, it has placed in our possession the most effective sinews of war, and has left us at once an example and a lesson, from which our own duties may be inferred. The gradual increase of the Navy was the principle of which the act of 29th April, 1816, was the first developement. It was the introduction of a system to act upon the character and history of our country for an indefinite series of ages. It was a declaration of that Congress to their constituents and to posterity, that it was the destiny and the duty of these Confederated States, to become, in regular process of time and by no petty advances, a great Naval Power. That which they proposed to accomplish in eight years, is rather to be considered as the measure of their means, than the limitation of their design. They looked forward for a term of years sufficient for the accomplishment of a definite portion of their purpose; and they left to their successors to fill up the canvass of which they had traced the large and prophetic outline. The ships of the line, and frigates, which they had in contemplation, will be shortly completed. The time which they had allotted for the accomplishment of the work has more than elapsed. It remains for your consideration how their successors may contribute their portion of toil and of treasure for the benefit of the succeeding age, in the gradual increase of our Navy. There is, perhaps, no part of the exercise of the Constitutional Powers of the Federal Government, which has given more general satisfaction to the People of the Union, than this. The system has not been thus vigorously introduced, and hitherto sustained, to be now departed from, or abandoned. In continuing to provide for the gradual increase of the Navy, it may not be necessary or expedient to add for the present any more to the number of our ships; but should you deem it advisable to continue the yearly appropriation of half a million to the same objects, it may be profitably expended, in providing a supply of timber to be seasoned, and other materials for future use; in the construction of docks, or in laying the foundations of a School for Naval Education, as to the wisdom of Congress either of these measures may appear to claim the preference.

Of the small portions of this Navy engaged in actual service during the peace, squadrons have continued to be maintained in the Pacific Ocean, in the West India Seas, and in the Mediterranean; to which has been added a small armament, to cruise on the Eastern Coast of South America. In all they have afforded protection to our commerce, have contributed to make our country advantageously known to foreign nations, have honorably employed multitudes of our seamen in the service of their country, and have enured numbers of youths of the rising generation to lives of manly hardihood and of nautical experience and skill. The piracies with which the West India Seas were for several years infested, have been totally suppressed. But in the Mediterranean, they have increased in a manner afflictive to other nations, and but for the continual presence of our squadron, would probably have been distressing to our own. The war which has unfortunately broken out between the Republic of Buenos Ayres and the Brazilian Government, has given rise to very great irregularities among the Naval Officers of the latter, by whom principles in relation to blockades, and to neutral navigation, have been brought forward, to which we cannot subscribe, and which our own Commanders have found it necessary to resist. From the friendly disposition towards the United States, constantly manifested by the Emperor of Brazil, and the very useful and friendly commercial intercourse between the United States and his dominions, we have reason to believe that the just reparation demanded for the injuries sustained by several of our citizens from some of his officers, will not be withheld. Abstracts from the recent despatches of the Commanders of our several squadrons are communicated with the Report of the Secretary of the Navy to Congress.

A Report from the Postmaster General is likewise communicated, presenting in a highly satisfactory manner the result of a vigorous, efficient, and economical administration of that Department. The revenue of the office, even of the year including the latter half of 1824, and the first half of 1825, had exceeded its expenditures by a sum of more than forty-five thousand dollars. That of the succeeding year has been still more productive. The increase of the receipts, in the year preceding the first of July last, over that of the year before, exceeds one hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars, and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures of the year has swollen from forty-five thousand to nearly eighty thousand dollars. During the same period, contracts for additional transportation of the mail, in stages, for about two hundred and sixty thousand miles, have been made, and for seventy thousand miles, annually, on horseback. Seven hundred and fourteen new Post Offices have been established within the year; and the increase of the revenue within the last three years, as well as the augmentation of the transportation by mail, is more than equal to the whole amount of receipts, and of mail conveyance, at the commencement of the present century, when the seat of the General Government was removed to this place. When we reflect that the objects effected by the transportation of the mail are among the choicest comforts and enjoyments of social life, it is pleasing to observe, that the dissemination of them to every corner of our country has outstripped in their increase even the rapid march of our population.

By the Treaties with France and Spain, respectively, ceding Louisiana and the Floridas to the United States, provision was made for the security of land titles derived from the Governments of those nations. Some progress has been made, under the authority of various Acts of Congress, in the ascertainment and establishment of those titles: but claims to a very large extent remain unadjusted. The public faith, no less than the just rights of individuals, and the interest of the community itself, appears to require further provisions for the speedy settlement of these claims, which I therefore recommend to the care and attention of the Legislature.

In conformity with the provisions of the act of May last, to provide for erecting a Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, three Commissioners were appointed to select a site for the erection of a Penitentiary for the District, and also a site in the county of Alexandria for a county Jail: both of which objects have been effected. The building of the Penitentiary has been commenced, and is in such a degree of forwardness as to promise that it will be completed before the meeting of the next Congress. This consideration points to the expediency of maturing, at the present session, a system for the regulation and government of the Penitentiary, and of defining the class of offences which shall be punishable by confinement in this edifice.

In closing this communication, I trust that it will not be deemed inappropriate to the occasion and purposes upon which we are here assembled, to indulge a momentary retrospect, combining, in a single glance, the period of our origin as a National Confederation with that of our present existence, at the precise interval of half a century from each other. Since your last meeting at this place, the Fiftieth Anniversary of the day when our Independence was declared, has been celebrated throughout our land; and on that day, when every heart was bounding with joy, and every voice was tuned to gratulation, amid the blessings of Freedom and Independence, which the sires of a former age had handed down to their children, two of the principal actors in that solemn scene, the hand that penned the ever-memorable Declaration, and the voice that sustained it in debate, were, by one summons, at the distance of seven hundred miles from each other, called before the Judge of all, to account for their deeds done upon earth. They departed cheered by the benedictions of their country, to whom they left the inheritance of their fame, and the memory of their bright example. If we turn our thoughts to the condition of their country, in the contrast of the first and last day of that half century how resplendent and sublime is the transition from gloom to glory! Then, glancing through the same lapse of time, in the condition of the individuals, we see the first day marked with the fulness and vigor of youth, in the pledge of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, to the cause of freedom and of mankind. And on the last, extended on the bed of death, with but sense and sensibility left to breathe a last aspiration to Heaven of blessing upon their country; may we not humbly hope that to them, too, it was a pledge of transition from gloom to glory; and that, while their mortal vestments were sinking into the clod of the valley, their emancipated spirits were ascending to the bosom of their God!

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, December 5, 1826.

On motion of Mr. *Holmes*, 3000 copies of the President's Message and 1600 of the Documents were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

In the House, 6000 copies of the Message were ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. *Hayne* obtained leave to introduce the Bankrupt Bill. The Bill was then read a first time.

In the House of Representatives, the various subjects in the President's Message were on motion of Mr. *Lathrop*, of Mass., referred to various Standing and Select Committees. Mr. *Little*, of Md., laid on the table a resolution on the subject of the apportionment of representation under the fifth enumeration of the people of the United States.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY....THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1826.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Our readers will perceive that we have omitted our usual variety of matter in order to give this valuable document an insertion in this paper. It is one of importance, and we have no doubt will be read with interest. It gives an able and lucid developement of the standing, resources, and prospects of the nation; and presents to Congress, in a perspicuous view, those subjects to which legislative attention ought to be directed. It is altogether of a business character. As a State Paper it does honor to the nation and will not suffer in comparison with similar communications of the illustrious predecessors of our present Chief Magistrate.

GOVERNOR PARRIS. The political year is drawing to a close and our present Chief Magistrate will soon be a private citizen. However animating are our hopes in reference to the course of his successor, we apprehend that the disposition to accord to Gov. PARRIS the merit of fidelity, impartiality and ability in the discharge of the high responsibilities of the station he has filled, is very general. We can all recollect the storm that preceded his election. So great was the agitation, that his most sanguine friends saw him take the Chair of State with fear and trembling. But his administration has conciliated that opposition which was conscientious and honorable; and disarmed that which was captious and unprincipled. He will retire with a popularity, that would have ensured his election with as great unanimity as has been the election of his successor. We know there are some who charge him with a timid; others, who charge him with a time-serving policy. But if his administration has been either timid or time-serving; may we always be blessed with such timidity and with such time-service. We are happy to have it in our power to say, that, from the editorial phalanx of Maine, not a murmur is raised against the Governor, if indeed we except *Doct. Low* of the American Patriot.

SENATORS, &c. The Official List shews that REUEL WASHBURN and JOHN GROVER, Esquires, are elected to the Senate of Maine from this County, by a fair vote. There was no organized opposition to these gentlemen. They are friendly to the National Administration, and also to the administration of our State Government, as conducted by Gov. Parris and his friends. Mr. Washburn is a faithful and intelligent Lawyer, and Doct. Grover a respectable Physician.—Gen. JAMES W. RIPLEY is also elected to the vacancy in the nineteenth Congress from Oxford District—*Six hundred and twenty-three* votes have determined the election in his favor. We could have wished to have seen a more full vote in this election. It is obvious, that, when the elective privilege is so totally neglected, there is great opportunity for intrigue and management to predominate. We do not mean to be understood to intimate an opinion, that the election would have been against Gen. RIPLEY, if the vote had been a full one. We only say, that this vote is no evidence one way or the other on that subject We boast of our privileges; we glory in our elective rights; we claim to be almost the only free people on earth; and yet, "good easy souls," we slumber on the days of our most important elections, as if these pearls were nothing worth.

CONGRESS. By reference to our columns it will be found, that at 12 o'clock the 4th inst. the two branches of Congress were called to order by their respective presiding officers. A quorum of the Senate and House were present—No business of consequence, except such as is incidental to the commencement of a session, was passed upon the first day, *viz:* the usual interchange of notices between the House, Senate, and President. On the second day of the session, the Message of the President was received, and in the Senate Mr. Hayne introduced the Bankrupt Bill.—At the latest dates petitions were accumulating, and nothing had occurred to indicate any other course, on the part of members, than an attention to business. No storm had risen; nor did any cloud appear. May this Session be a calm, succeeding the tempest of the last, which shall give opportunity and be improved to the advancement of the great interests of the people. The session, to be sure, will be short; but, if employed in redeeming the wasted time of the last, much may be done.—Our limits will not permit a very full journal of the doings of Congress; but we shall endeavor from time to time, to lay before our readers the subjects acted upon of most general interest.

The following Committees were appointed by the Chair, on the 6th inst.:

Committee of Elections.—Messrs. Sloane, Hayden, Tucker, (S. C.) Phelps, Hoffman, Alston, Claiborne.

Committee on Ways and Means.—Messrs. McLane, (Del.) Cook, Sprague, Stevenson, (Va.) Dwight, Marvin, Brent.

Committee of Claims.—Messrs. Williams, McCoy, Whittlesey, Wilson, (Pa.) Barber, (Con.) Martindale, Haile.

Committee on Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Edwards, (N. C.) Gist, Hobart, Kidder, Van Horn Eastman, Polk.

Committee on Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Buckner, Moore, (Ala.) Garrison, Locke, Test, Markell, Armstrong.

Committee on Manufactures.—Messrs. Mallary, Condict, Conner, Wickliffe, Davis, White, Stevenson, (Penn.)

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Cocke, McKee, McLean, (Ohio,) Miner, Garnsey, Young, Swan.

Committee on Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, Stewart, Adams, (N. Y.) Lathrop, Woods, (Ohio,) Mitchell, Isaacs.

Committee on Commerce.—Messrs. Tomlinson, Cambreleng, Reed, Wurts, Thompson, (Georgia,) Little, Pearce.

Committee on the Public Lands.—Messrs. Scott, Vinton, Jennings, Strong, Whipple, Gurley, Wales.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Ingham, Bartley, Barney, McKean, Merriwether, Porter, Baldwin.

Committee on Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Forsyth, Crowninshield, Archer, Everett, Clarke, Worthington, Lawrence.

Committee on Military Affairs.—Messrs. Vance, Drayton, Houston, Ward, Taliaferro, Kittera, Long.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Storrs, Holcombe, Bartlett, Dorsey, Markley, Johnson of Ky. Sands.

Committee on the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Alexander of Va. Blair, Powell, Ingersoll, Buchanan, Martin, Verplanck.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Messrs. Webster, Wright, Rives, Letcher, Humphreys, Owen, Kerr.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Allen of Tenn. Smith, Plumer, Hasbrouck, Tucker of N. J. Whittemore, Healy.

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Harris, Hallock, Meech, Merwin, Wilson of S. C. Taylor of Va.

Committee on the Territories.—Messrs. Strong, Bayliss, Sawyer, Johnson of N. Y. Edwards of Penn. Barringer, Shannon.

Committee on Military Pensions.—Messrs. Burges, Anderson, Carey, Varnum, Thompson of Ohio, Harvey, Weems.

Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Moore of Ky. James S. Mitchell of Penn. Herrick.

Committee on Accounts.—Messrs. Allen of Mass. Peter, McNeil.

Committee on the Militia.—Messrs. Metcalfe, Holmes, Barney, Findlay of Ohio, Govan, Huguinin, Mitchell of Tenn.

JOHN RANDOLPH. The Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke, has arrived, and probably taken his seat in the Senate of the U. States. This gentleman is possessed of much talent and information; we wish it were in our power to add that he had an equal stock of prudence and common sense. With all his talent and information, he is still an unprofitable, exceedingly unprofitable member of the National Legislature, and if he does not give a better direction to his powers than he did the last winter, the nation would have lost nothing if his return had been delayed until after the fourth of March next.

BEWARE OF FRAUD. A person a few days since, passed to a gentleman in this town, a Two Dollar bill of the *Eastport Bank* altered to the *Union Bank*, Brunswick. The bill appeared fair, but on close examination would be easily detected.

DESPATCH IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.—The President's Message was received in Baltimore, a distance of 30 miles, in two hours and thirty minutes, and in one hour and half was put in type and circulated in the city. We believe it has been received in Baltimore in some less than two hours from its delivery in Washington city.

BANKRUPT BILL. By reference to our journal of Congressional proceedings, says the National Intelligencer, it will be perceived that no time has been lost in bringing this important and highly interesting subject before Congress. Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina gave notice yesterday, that he would ask leave to introduce the Bill on Wednesday next. It is to be presumed that he will introduce the same Bill which was reported by him, and which underwent some discussion in the Senate towards the close of the last session. The Bill must, in due course, be referred to a committee, and should they be able to report it promptly, there will be a reasonable prospect of an early decision of a question that has excited, in no common degree, the hopes and fears of the community; at least of that portion of it connected in any way with commercial pursuits. [*Amer. Mer.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

Paris and London papers to the 5th November have been received in New-York. The following are all the articles they give of interest:

TURKEY AND RUSSIA. The intelligence of the satisfactory termination of the late negotiations between the Russian and Turkish Ministers at Akerman, is fully confirmed. The Russian Ambassador, M. Ribeauspirre, was on his way to Constantinople; and Turkish Ministers were appointed to reside at all the European Courts.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA. The accounts of the success of the Russians in the new war with the Persians, are confirmed in these papers, with reports of the continued triumph of the Russian arms. and the prospect that the war will be a short one, and the fruits of it be the addition of a number of the fair and fertile provinces of Persia, to the overgrown Empire of the Czars. Rejoicings had taken place at Moscow and St. Petersburg, on account of the successes.—☞*The President of the U. S. with his late Message, communicated to Congress an official Copy of the Declaration of War by Russia against Persia, received from the Russian Charge d'Affairs in Washington, together with a translation of the first bulletin of the Russian Army of Georgia, dated Aug. 29th, old style. Their contents have been anticipated in part, but the aggressions of Persia, and the events of the war, are given in detail in them.*

[Bost. Cent.

OFFICIAL LIST

Of votes returned for Senators, as examined by the Governor and Council.

COUNTY OF YORK—3 *Senators.*

Whole number of votes legally returned	4,734
Necessary to make a choice	2,368
Mark Dennett, of Kittery, has	2,448
Moses Sweat, of Parsonsfield, has	2,445
Isaac Emery, of Biddeford, has	2,407

and are chosen.

CUMBERLAND—3 *Senators.*

Whole number of votes legally returned	4,823
Necessary to make a choice	2,412
Robert P. Dunlap, of Brunswick, has	2,705
James C. Churchill, of Portland, has	2,583
Josiah Dunn, Jun. of Poland, has	2,518

and are chosen.

No return from Thompson Pond Plantation.

LINCOLN—4 *Senators.*

Whole number of votes legally returned	3,528
Necessary to make a choice	1,765
Josiah Stebbins, of Alna, has	2,095
Syms Gardner, of Bowdoinham, has	2,002
Payn Elwell, of Waldoborough, has	1,937
Stephen Parsons, of Edgecomb, has	1,932

and are chosen.

HANCOCK—2 *Senators.*

Whole number of votes legally returned	1,843
Necessary to make a choice	922
John S. Kimball, of Belfast, has	1,269
Josh. W. Hathaway, of Ellsworth, has	1,022

and are chosen.

No return from Mount Desert.

WASHINGTON—1 *Senator.*

Whole number of votes legally returned	1,164
Necessary to make a choice	583
No choice.	
Thomas Vose, of Robbinston, had	421
John Balkam, of Robbinston, had	370
Anson G. Chandler, of Calais, had	215
Ichabod Bucknam, of Columbia, had	103
Scattering	55

KENNEBEC—3 *Senators.*

Whole number of votes legally returned	1,941
Necessary to make a choice	971
Thomas Francis, of Leeds, has	1,908
Reuel Williams, of Augusta, has	1,819
Jos. Southwick, of Vassalboro', has	1,812

and are chosen.

The return from Wayne not seasonably made.

OXFORD—2 *Senators.*

Whole number of votes legally returned	1,855
Necessary to make a choice	928
John Grover, of Bethel, has	1,474
Reuel Washburn, of Livermore, has	1,399

and are chosen.

No return from Plantation No. 7.

SOMERSET—1 *Senator.*

Whole number of votes legally returned	2,016
Necessary to make a choice	1,009
No choice.	
Samuel Weston, of Canaan, had	1,002
Obed Wilson, of Bingham, had	930
Scattering	84

PENOBSCOT—1 *Senator.*

Whole number of votes legally returned	1,946
Necessary to make a choice	974
Samuel Butman, of Dixmont, has	1,146

and is chosen.

No returns from Dutton and Sunkhase Plantation.

OFFICIAL LIST OF VOTES,

Returned for Representative in Congress from Oxford District, to fill the existing vacancy, as examined by the Governor and Council.

Whole number of votes legally returned	1,152
Necessary to make a choice	577
James W. Ripley, of Fryeburg, has	623

and is chosen.

The return from Harrison was not seasonably made; and none were made from Lisbon, Andover, Albany, Carthage, Hebron, Newry, Porter, Peru, Fryeburg Academy Land, and No. Seven.

The Executive Council adjourned on *Tuesday* the 12th inst. to meet again on *Saturday*, the 23d inst.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We thank "A." for the poetry sent us.

"E." has a place in this paper, and we shall appropriate a corner for *his* productions with pleasure.

The obituary notice of *George L. Parsons*, Esq. was unavoidably omitted in this paper; it shall appear in our next.

☞We shall shortly want a *New Year's Address*

Married,

In Waterford, on the 12th inst. by Rev. Mr. Douglass, Mr. Levi Brown to Miss Caroline E. Farrar, daughter of the late Calvin Farrar, Esq.

REMOVAL!

THE subscribers have *removed* the OXFORD BOOKSTORE to NORWAY VILLAGE, where they now have, and shall endeavor to keep constantly for SALE, a large and complete Stock of

BOOKS, STATIONARY, & FANCY ARTICLES,

which they will sell at very low prices for CASH. GLAZIER & CO.

Norway, Dec. 21.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to JONATHAN BEMIS, Jun. on Account or Note, except those with whom a different arrangement has been made, are hereby notified that unless a settlement is made before the first of January next, the demands against them will be left at the Office of J. G. COLE, Esq. in Paris, for immediate collection.

Paris, Dec. 16, 1826. 129

NOTICE.

ALL persons, *without distinction*, indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Account, are requested to call immediately, and settle the same, as he wishes to make a settlement of all his accounts himself; those who neglect this call will find their demands in the hands of an Attorney, after the first of January next, without fail.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER.

Paris, Dec. 9, 1826. *128

Bridgewater Collection.

JUST received and for sale at the *Oxford Bookstore*, the BRIDGEWATER COLLECTION of SACRED MUSIC, 16th edition. *Dec. 21.*

E. SHAW'S PRIZE LIST.

HERE begins the particulars of the Drawing of the Eighth Class *Cumberland & Oxford Canal Lottery.* The Prize Office is yet true to its motto. Nos. drawn were

22, 5, 14, 2, 23, 3,

Ticket Comb. 5, 14, 22, *Reg.* 3312,

$10,000.

Ticket Com.	2, 3, 23,	Reg. 840,	$5,000
Do.	do. 5, 14, 23,	do. 3313,	500
Do.	do. 2, 3, 22,	do. 839,	380
Do.	do. 3, 5, 14,	do. 1647,	200

besides 100—50—10, &c. too numerous to particularize, making in all more than half the amount of the Lottery, having only sold about one twelfth part of the Tickets. The road is plain that leads to

Fortune's Home.

☞The whole of the Capitals were sold in Quarters and Eighths. Quarters of the $10,000 were the morning after the drawing, presented and promptly paid by a check on the Canal Bank—One Quarter held by two gentlemen of Saco—two by Mechanics of this town—the other parts are in the country.—The $5,000 was sold in Certificates, half owned by a Mechanic, the other half not yet presented. The other Prizes are held by different persons. Prizes were never better distributed—principally held by people who stood in need.

☞Here you have a good Scheme for the Ninth Class, which will draw on the 10th of January:

1 Prize of		$3,000
1	do. "	1,100
4 Prizes	"	1,000
6	do. "	200
12	do. "	100
18	do. "	50
60	do. "	20
120	do. "	10
1800	do. "	4

☞No Scheme ever offered has given so good a chance for a $1000 Prize, there being but a few Tickets, and six Prizes of a thousand dollars and upwards. In order that all doubt may be removed in regard to this Class not drawing at the time appointed, and that the PRIZES as usual will be sold at the Prize Office, I offer to any person who will buy a Ticket, a $5 bill, if I do not on the 10th day of January, by 4 o'clock P. M. produce a Prize List of the drawing of the Ninth Class Cumberland & Oxford Canal Lottery, showing that I have sold either in whole or parts, four of the six Capital Prizes.

*** Tickets and Shares, by wholesale or retail, for sale in a variety of numbers on the best terms. Orders for Tickets promptly attended to if addressed to

ELIAS SHAW.

Price of Tickets $4—parts in proportion.

☞Call for *LUCKY NUMBERS.*☜

E. SHAW.

Dec. 12. 3w 129

Prizes & Blanks

For sale in the above Lottery at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, where has been sold Prizes of

$1000! $500! $100!

and smaller denominations. As this Lottery will positively draw by the 10th of January, persons who are desirous of purchasing should lose no time in doing it, as Tickets signed by *E. SHAW*, will soon be scarce.

☞Prize Tickets in the *Sullivan Bridge Lottery*, (an account of the drawing expected this evening,) taken for Tickets, or *Specie* paid for them, if purchased at the *Oxford Bookstore.* Norway, Dec. 21.

NOTICE.

ALL persons living in Paris, who have engaged to pay in Wood for the Observer, are informed that they may deliver the same any time during the ensuing winter, to Mr. *Asa Robinson*, who will receive the same for me. ASA BARTON, *Agent.*

Norway, Dec. 21.

J. HASKELL,

HAS recently opened an extensive Stock of

CAPS,

of various kinds and prices.

BEAVER BONNETS,

Drab and Black.

Buffalo Robes.

LADIES'

FUR TRIMMING.

Ostrich Trimming.

Fur Gloves & Mocasons.

Also—A large stock of

HATS

of his own Manufacture, warranted equal to any in New-England.

No. 2, Boyd's Buildings, Middle-street, two doors from Exchange street.

Portland, Dec. 6, 1826. 6w 128

HAY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale 12 or 15 tons of good HAY, at his barn in Paris, at ten dollars per ton. For further information please inquire of Mr. *David Chesley*, or the subscriber. NICHOLAS CHESLEY, Jr.

Dixfield, Dec. 12. 128

Especial Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or account, whose demands are of more than one year's standing, are requested to make payment by the 30th inst or their demands will be left with an Attorney for collection. ISAIAH WHITTEMORE.

Paris, Dec. 12, 1826. 129

GRENVILLE'S CHEMICAL INK POWDER for sale at the *Oxford Bookstore.* Dec. 21.

ASA BARTON,

AGENT FOR THE

New-England Insurance Company,

Capital 200,000 Dollars,

continues to issue Polices at fair rates of Premiums, on application to him at the *OXFORD BOOKSTORE.*

Norway, Dec. 21.

Androscoggin and White Mountain STAGE.

A COMPANY has lately been organized for the purpose of running a Stage on the north side of the White Mountains, from Lancaster, (N. H.) through Randolph, Shelburne, and Gilead, to Bethel, Maine. Efficient measures have been adopted to commence the running of the Stage on the first Wednesday of January next. The distance between Lancaster and Bethel is about 45 miles, and the Stage will be run on a road which will give to the Passengers an entire view of those lofty, sublime, and celebrated Mountains, whose name is used in part to designate the establishment, and will also afford a variety of rural scenery, highly delightful and exhilerating. This Stage, for the present, will start from Lancaster on Wednesday morning of each week and arrive in the evening of the same day at Bethel, and return to Lancaster on the day following. It will afford a facility and expedition of travelling between Maine and New Hampshire, which cannot be equalled by any Stage on another route, when the direction of this route shall have any bearing upon the point intended to be attained. The Stage now run from Portland to Norway, will commence running to Bethel, through Greenwood, at the same time that the above Stage will, and will arrive at Bethel on Wednesday evening of each week;—thus will be formed a link in a line of Stages, which reach almost from one end of the Union to the other.—The fare between Bethel and Lancaster, will be Two Dollars each way, and to and from intermediate places, four cents per mile.

It is respectfully requested that the public will duly appreciate the utility of the running of this Stage and afford it such patronage as its importance requires.

WILLIAM FRYE, *Clerk of said Company.*

Bethel, Dec. 15, 1826. 129

Norway & Bethel Stage.

THE subscriber will commence running a Stage from Norway Village to Bethel, on the first Wednesday in January next, to leave Norway Village after the arrival of the Mail Stage on Wednesday Afternoon, and passing through Greenwood, arrive at Bethel the same evening; and to return from Bethel on Thursday Morning in season for the Mail Stage to take the Passengers to Portland.

ANTHONY BENNETT.

Norway, Dec. 12, 1826. *128

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

OXFORD, ss.

PURSUANT to Warrants from HENRY RUST, Esq. Treasurer of the County of Oxford, in the State of Maine, to me directed, against the following Townships of unimproved Lands in the County of Oxford, for the following County Tax for the years of our LORD eighteen hundred and twenty-four and twenty-five, viz:—

Township No. 2.	Letter A.	for 1824,	6 65
do.		for 1825,	7 60
do.	No. 2, 2 Range,	for 1825,	6 14
do.	No. 4, 3 Range,	for 1825,	5 60

I hereby give notice that unless said Taxes and all intervening charges are previously paid, so much of the Townships of Land will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court-House, in Paris, on SATURDAY the *Tenth* day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will be necessary to pay the same respectively.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, *Sheriff of Oxford County.*

Hebron, Dec. 16, A. D. 1826. 6w *129

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Maine for the year 1827:

THE subscribers respectfully represent, that in the vicinity of Crooked River, so called, which runs through the Counties of Cumberland and Oxford, are large quantities of Pine Timbers, of the first quality for sawing; and that much of the said timber, which otherwise would be very valuable, is now of but little value, on account of the obstructions in said river, which prevent the timber from being conveyed to a market.—They would also represent, that large quantities of Logs are now, and have been for years, rolled up in jambs, and now lie rotting on said river, with little prospect of their ever being floated to market down its natural channel: And that unless some artificial course is opened for their reception and conveyance, they must probably there lie and decay till they are worthless and lost.—They would farther represent, that the Falls, which forms the only obstructions to the floating and running of logs down this river, are *McWayne's* in Waterford—*Baker's* in Norway and Waterford—and *Gilson's* in Norway and Harrison.—They would also represent, that at a great expense, Canals and Slides may be constructed through and by the sides of these falls, through which all timbers received into the said river, might be transported with ease and safety.—They would farther represent, that many of the owners of timbers and timber lands on the river aforesaid, are anxious that such slides and canals be constructed, and are willing to pay the premium required by your Petitioners, should a grant be obtained.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully request that the Honorable Legislature grant them the exclusive privilege of running all logs, which are to pass the falls aforesaid, through such slides and canals as by them shall be constructed as soon as practicable, and grant them a premium proportionate to the expenditures incurred in their construction, with a lien on all such logs till their tollage be defrayed.

CYRUS SHAW,
JOHN LOMBARD, Jun.
DAVID McWAYNE,
NATHANIEL PRIDE.

Dec. 1826. 129

Almanacks for 1827.

JUST received and for sale at the *Oxford Bookstore*, by the hundred, dozen, or single, the

Maine Farmers' Almanack for 1827.

Also, for sale by Messrs. Morse & Hall, Oren Shaw, Thomas Crocker, Esq and Maj. John Lovell, *Paris*, Mr. Increase Robinson, Ichabod Bartlett, William Cox, *Norway*, Nathaniel Harlow, Esq. *Bayfield*. *Dec.* 21.

THE BOWER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE LOVE OF RUM.

What oft makes man appear a fool,
And folly over reason rule,
And then become foul vice's tool?
The love of *Rum.*

What is the scourge of human race,
Brings infamy and sad disgrace,
Makes bloodshot eyes, and bloated face?
The love of *Rum.*

What oft makes man put wrong for right,
And darkness rather choose than light,
And modesty to shun his sight?
The love of *Rum.*

What is the bane of peaceful life,
That stirs up broils, and angry strife,
And misery brings upon a wife?
The love of *Rum.*

What makes a man his friends abuse,
And wisdom's pleasant paths refuse,
And ev'ry talent to misuse?
The love of *Rum.*

Say, what does property destroy,
And blast the hopes of promis'd joy,
And public good and peace annoy?
The love of *Rum.*

What does the weekly papers fill,
With sad accounts of human ill;
And lengthen out the Doctor's bill?
The love of *Rum.*

What makes of man a wretched slave,
Be toss'd on passion's boist'rous wave,
And often find an early grave?
The love of *Rum.*

E.

[From the Boston Statesman.]

DECEMBER'S EVE, AT HOME.

"Welcome December's cheerful night,
When the taper-lights appear—
When the piled hearth blazes bright,
And those we love are circled there!

"And on the soft rug basking lies,
Outstretched at ease, the spotted friend,
With glowing coat and half shut eyes,
Where watchfulness and slumber blend.

"Welcome December's cheerful hour,
When books, with converse sweet combined,
And music's many gifted power,
Exalt or sooth th' awakened mind.

"Then let the snow-wind shriek aloud,
And menace oft the guarded sash,
And all his diapason crowd,
As o'er the frame his white wings dash.

"He sings of darkness and of storm,
Of icy cold and lonely ways;
But gay the room, the hearth more warm,
And brighter is the taper's blaze.

"Then let the merry tale go round,
And airy songs the hours deceive;
And let our heart-felt laughs resound,
In welcome to December's Eve!"

THE OLIO.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

Our Newspapers are about the best things we have. Doubtless, among the myriads which are perpetually poured forth from our public presses, there are some as bad as ever were published, or as the wit of man could easily devise. But, on the other hand, we have also some, which, in respect of literature, talent and skill, of original and acute speculations in politics, or even in science or the arts, and in all the departments of literature which are generally interesting or amusing, yield to none published any where.

There are very few in our land who are by profession scholars: few whose business it is to make books, and avowedly and systematically to earn their means of subsistence by literary labor. Still we have our fair proportion of men of original talent, and even of literary skill and accomplishments. But they are employed in the various professions of active life; our most practised writers as well as our ripest scholars are, with few exceptions, to be found among our lawyers, our clergymen, and physicians.

But the zeal of rivalry, and the crowding of competitors, have not as yet produced such a division of labor in the business of those whose labor is chiefly mental—they have not yet in this country so imperiously demanded of the professional aspirant, a real and hearty abandonment of every thing which does not directly promise him professional success, to permit either law, or physic, or theology, to exert upon the mind the contractile influence, which, when pursued with no regard to collateral and more expansive studies, each of them almost must exert.—There are, therefore, in this great body, many who have not only the power, but the range and elegance of mind which would make them eminent as professed scholars.—Such men are seldom disposed to hide their light; he who thinks with peculiar acuteness, originality, or accuracy, is sure to know it, and almost sure to be willing that others should know it. The newspapers offer him ready opportunities; and they are often, if not generally, the best he can have: because in this country there are, comparatively speaking, but few of those weighty journals of literature, science, and the arts, which in Europe exist in such numbers and variety, as to absorb the talent and knowledge which are here put forth in aid of the newspapers.

It is obvious, that this state of things has within it a tendency to increase. Papers, by receiving valuable communications, are made both more worthy and more likely to receive them: gentlemen, eminent for intellectual power or culture, or both, find it a fitting and profitable employment, to edit them. In this country there are papers,—common newspapers,—conducted by men most distinguished as men of talent and of letters; and this we believe to be a fact without example elsewhere. In other countries, newspapers possess neither the power nor the value which they have here: as a means of political excitement, as an instrument for effecting the purposes of a party, or as an opportunity for displaying the talents and extending the reputation of a writer, they fall two or three leagues below the rank which they hold here; of course, men, distinguished for genius or learning, do not there conduct or supply the pages of a newspaper, because they can find other work equally profitable, and more reputable.

Review of Buckingham's Miscellanies.

WAKING SENTINEL. One night, the Emperor Joseph II. of Germany, determined on visiting his guards, to ascertain their fidelity, and what dependence might be placed on their vigilance. Finding them all asleep, at least in appearance, he returned to his chamber for some money which he had reserved for a different purpose, contained in as many purses as there were soldiers on duty, twelve in number. These he visited once more, and placed under the arm of each, one of those purses, in every one of which were an hundred pieces of gold. One of the soldiers, who was not asleep, although he feigned to be so, took particular notice of the Emperor, and at his departure, examined the purse which had been put under his arm; and finding that it contained a hundred pieces of gold, supposed each of his companions had as much, of which he might without difficulty take possession before they awoke. This he immediately put into practice, by gently easing them of their valuable burden.

The Emperor, who had no doubt that all the soldiers were asleep when he visited them, and that they must be overjoyed on awaking, at discovering their good fortune, caused them to be called together early in the morning, and asked of them successively what they had dreamed the preceding night, and whether the success was answerable to the vision, imagining that each would say, he had found a purse under his arm with an hundred pieces of gold. But not a word of the matter did he hear from the first eleven that he examined, until he came to the twelfth, the watchful sentinel, who, making a profound bow to the king, said, "Sire, I fancied at night, that a person who very much resembled your majesty, visited us one after the other; and finding us all asleep, returned to his chamber, but soon came back with a dozen purses, which he attached severally to the arm of each of us, and then withdrew. Afterwards, sire, it was evident, unless my dream deceives me, that when that venerable and generous person had retired, I began to examine the contents of the purse under my own arm; and finding in it an hundred pieces of gold, I supposed each of my companions had as many, when I was seized with a sudden zeal to put them all together, saying to myself, that, for the many cogent reasons which then occurred to me, it would be well to do so; and so I did, which pleased me exceedingly on awaking. This, sire, is the whole of my dream. I hope your majesty approves of my devotion, which I assure you, is very sincere and affectionate."

The Emperor learning from this ingenious harangue, that the soldier was not one of those who slept; and that, notwithstanding he had feigned being in the same condition with his companions, he was the only one on his duty, permitted him alone to enjoy the reward, saying, "Yes, I approve of your decision; the prize is yours alone, for you only were awake. As for the rest, it is sufficient for them to know, that each had a hundred pieces of gold, which he lost by being asleep. Hence they will learn, that riches are not acquired by slumber; or if, by some lucky accident, they fall to the share of the slothful, they take flight as suddenly and as unforeseen as they came."

EPIGRAMS.

During the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, and when he lay with his army at Perth, in Scotland, a rich old miser in that town, named Munday, hanged himself on account of the fall of grain. Oliver offered a premium for the best epigram on *old hunks*; several went to the Protector on that occasion, but he was pleased with none of them. At length, a poor Cobler sent him the following distich which was approved and he received the premium:

"Blessed be the Sabbath day,
And cursed be warlike pelf!
Tuesday must now begin the week,
For Monday's hanged himself."

A person, who, upon reading these lines, perceived that the Cobler supposed Monday was the first day of the week, wrote the following:

"What country can the cobler frae,
That Monday 'gan the week, wha wot?
Nor Jew, nor Christian could be be;
Forsooth he was a Hottentot."

The celebrated Professor Blumenbach, of Gottingen, had collected a most valuable cabinet of curiosities, which he highly prized. One morning a friend came to him with a long face, to tell him of a very unpleasant circumstance, that he had seen a man get by a ladder into a window of the Professor's house "Into which window?" cried Blumenbach. "I am sorry to say," replied his friend, "it was your daughter's." "O! man," said B., "you almost frightened me; I thought it had been into my Cabinet."

NEW STORE.

New Goods.

JOSEPH HARROD

IS NOW OPENING for sale, an extensive assortment of

English, French, India, & American PIECE GOODS.

—LIKEWISE—

A great variety of Common, Fine, Super and Extra Superfine

Kidderminster Carpetings, with Medalion and Drop Figures.

VENETIAN FLOOR & STAIR CARPETS,

HEARTH RUGS.

Carpet Bindings, &c.

—ALSO—

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

from No. 4, to 12,

At the *NEW STORE*, corner of *Exchange* and *Middle-streets*.

Portland, Nov. 20, 1826. tf 125

FOR SALE,

A FARM within two miles of the Court House, in Paris, containing 30 acres improved, and 30 acres excellent Wood Land, having a new two-story Dwelling-house and Barn, a good Well of Water, a thrifty young Orchard, 200 rods Stone Wall, and other good Fences, and cuts 15 tons Hay.

Also—A valuable STAND on Paris Hill, consisting of about 3 acres of Land, a large two-story House, a new Stable and out buildings, a Blacksmith's Shop, Coal-house, &c. being an excellent Stand for a Tavern or Blacksmith.

Also—100 acres Wild LAND, well Timbered, within half a mile of Washburn's Mills, in Paris, lying on a good road.

Also—150 acres Wild LAND, being Lot No. 7—in 8th Range, in Paris, two miles from the Court House.

Also—130 acres Wild LAND, in Newry, half a mile from Killgore's Mills, a good Settling Lot.

☞ TERMS OF SALE—Liberal—and if not sold at Private Sale by 15th January next, a part or the whole will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House, in Paris, on that day, at one o'clock P. M.

☞All persons indebted to the subscriber, whose notes or accounts are of more than one year's standing, are requested to make payment by 15th January next; otherwise their demands will be left with an Attorney for collection. JACOB JACKSON.

Paris, Dec. 4, 1826. 127

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

150 BUSHELS GOOD CORN;
300 do. do. RYE;
100 do. do. WHEAT.

—ALSO—

60 M. good Laying SHINGLES:

which will be sold low for Cash or Six Months' Credit, good security.

JOHN R. BRIGGS.

Woodstock, Oct. 30, 1826. tf 122

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber one *Black* HEIFER, and one *Red* STEER, one year old, and three *Heifer* CALVES. Whoever will give information of said Cattle, shall be rewarded by SAMUEL RAWSON.

Paris, Dec. 4, 1826. 127

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday the thirtieth day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the House of ELI LONGLEY, Jr. Innholder, in this town; all the right in Equity which the said Eli Longley, Jr. has in redeeming the following Real Estate, viz:—

The FARM on which the said Longley now lives, being the Homestead with all the buildings thereon.—The amount for which the same has been mortgaged, which is much less than its value, and also the terms of the sale, will be made known at the time and place.

WM. MORSE, Jr. *Deputy Sheriff.*

Waterford, Nov. 28, 1826. 127

PROPOSALS for printing by subscription, a Book, entitled, *An Apology for believing in Universal Reconciliation*: Or, An Appeal from the inferior court of Bigotry, Superstition, Ignorance, and Unbelief—to the supreme court of Proper Candor, Sound Reason, Good Understanding, and True Faith. Also, *A Key to the Book of Revelation*, and short Notes on the same.

BY SAMUEL HUTCHINSON.

CONDITIONS.—The Book to contain about 200 pages of small 12mo. The price to Subscribers, if bound, 62 1-2 cents, but if half bound, 50 cents: to be paid when the Books are delivered. Those who subscribe for 3, to have the 9th gratis, and those who subscribe for 45, to have 8 gratis, and so for any higher number.

☞As the author is out of health, so that he cannot go abroad to do business: and as the work cannot be printed till subscriptions are obtained sufficient to meet the expenses: he solicits his friends and brethren, to use their endeavors to obtain subscriptions for said work, and forward the same to him in Buckfield, or to Buckfield Village, by the first of February next.

☞*Subscriptions for the above Work, will be received at the Oxford Bookstore.*

MANAGERS' OFFICIAL LIST

OF THE DRAWING OF THE

Cumb. & Oxford Canal

LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. VIII.

The ballots drawn from the Wheel were

22, 5, 14, 2, 23, 3,

Which, agreeably to the Scheme, gives the following result, viz:—

Combination.		*Prizes.*
5—14—22	is entitled to	$10,000
2—3—23	"	5,000
2—5—23	"	1,000
5—22—23	"	1,000
3—5—22	"	1,000
2—14—22	"	500
14—22—23	"	500
3—14—22	"	500
2—5—14	"	500
5—14—23	"	500
2—3—22	"	380
2—22—23	"	200
2—5—23	"	200
3—5—23	"	200
2—14—23	"	200
2—3—14	"	200
3—14—23	"	200
2—3—14	"	200
3—14—23	"	200
3—5—14	"	200
2—3—5	"	200

36 Tickets having 5—22, are prizes of 100
36 Tickets having 3—23, are prizes of 50
All others, being 466, having any two of the drawn numbers, are prizes of $10
Those Tickets having one and one only of the drawn numbers, are prizes of $5

P. VARNUM,
J. P. BOYD,
N. MITCHELL, } *Managers.*

Portland, Dec. 5.

☞All persons who have purchased Tickets in the above Lottery at the *Oxford Bookstore*, are informed that all Prizes will be paid as soon as presented—or, they may be exchanged for Tickets in the next Class.

Norway, Dec. 14.

FARM TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to Let upon Shares, to some active, industrious Man with a small family, his FARM, situated in Paris, containing about one hundred acres, which is well fenced and in a good state of cultivation; together with the Stock and Farming Tools now on the same. Said Farm produces yearly about thirty barrels Cider—and will be let for one or more years as the parties may agree. AARON FULLER.

Paris, Dec. 5, 1826. *127

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Homestead FARM of the late *Elijah Bates*, situated in Paris, containing about 160 acres of Land, consisting of due proportions of Woodland, Mowing, Pasturing, Orcharding, and Tillage; has a convenient one story House, a good sized Barn, out buildings, &c. Said Farm is well Watered, well Fenced with Stone Wall, and in other respects, in a good state of repair, and cuts from 25 to 30 tons Hay annually.

Also—100 acre Lot, with some improvements, adjoining said Farm, will be sold with, or without the Farm, as may suit the purchaser.—Persons desirous of purchasing valuable Real Estate, would do well to examine. Any further information may be had by calling on the subscriber.

Unless the above be sold at private sale, it will be sold at Auction on the premises, on Wednesday the 14th of February next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. At the same time and place, will be sold at Auction, the following articles of Personal Property, belonging to the estate:

500 bushels POTATOES;
A quantity of CORN and GRAIN;
Several tons HAY;
And sundry other Articles.

TERMS OF SALE—Liberal, and will be made known at the time and place of Sale.

ASAPH KITTREDGE, *Adm'r.*

Paris, Dec. 7, 1826.

☞All persons indebted to the above Estate, whose terms of credit has expired, are requestd to settle the same previous to that time. tds 126

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

OXFORD, ss.

PURSUANT to Warrants from HENRY RUST, Esq. Treasurer of the County of Oxford, in the State of Maine, to me directed, against the following Townships of unimproved Lands in the County of Oxford, for the following County Tax for the years of our LORD eighteen hundred and twenty-four and twenty five, viz:—

Township No. 2. Letter A. for 1824,	6	65
do. for 1825,	7	60
do. No. 2, 2 Ranges, for 1825,	6	13
do. No. 4, 3 Ranges, for 1825,	5	60

I hereby give notice that unless said Taxes and all intervening charges are previously paid, so much of the Townships of Land will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court-House, in Paris, on Monday the twenty-ninth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will be necessary to pay the same respectively.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, *Sheriff of Oxford County.*

Hebron, November 28, A. D. 1826.

6w *128

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

THIS valuable Medicine has been used in several instances with success for the cure of Fits.—Numerous Certificates of its efficacy have been received from persons of the first respectability.—The following from John Whipple, Esq. is sufficient to show its value:

I, JOHN WHIPPLE, of Hooksett, certify and say, that my child was attacked with fits in a very dangerous degree. Medical aid seemed to have little or no effect. I applied to Mr. Brown, and he gave me a phial of his Drops, which I gave to my child as directed by said Brown; and I have no doubt they were of much service. After administering one phial full to my child, the fits left her, and she has been in perfect health ever since. JOHN WHIPPLE.

Hooksett, June, 1823.

☞For sale by appointment of the Proprietors, at the *Oxford Bookstore.*

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber will place in an Attorney's hands all of his unsettled accounts and notes, in sufficient time to be sued for the next term of the Court of Common Pleas in January next. H. R. PARSONS.

Paris, Oct. 31, 1826. 6w 122

STATE OF MAINE.

To STEPHEN CHASE, *Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Oxford.*

WE the subscribers, five of the Proprietors of the township of Lovell and the township of Sweden, in the County of Oxford, deeming a meeting of said Proprietors of the townships aforesaid necessary, do hereby apply to you for a warrant to call a meeting of said Proprietors, to be holden at the dwelling-house of *John Wood*, in Fryeburg, in said County of Oxford, on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, viz:—

1st. To choose a Moderator.

2d. To choose a Clerk, Treasurer, and all such officers as may be needful to transact the business of said Proprietors.

3d. To accept the reports of Committees who have been heretofore appointed to lay out their lands in Lots, and other purposes.

4th. To raise such sum or sums of money as will be necessary to defray the expenses of the Proprietors, and to pay all the debts incurred.

5th. To determine whether the Proprietors will sell the residue of their Lands, or Timber, or any part thereof, or both, in said townships, to defray the expenses and demands against said Proprietors, and if so, to fix upon the manner of disposing of the same.

6th. To act upon all such matters and things as shall be deemed necessary to close and finally finish the concerns of the Proprietors.

JOHN WOOD,
SAMUEL NEVERS,
BENJAMIN WEBBER,
ROBERT PAGE,
ROBERT BRADLEY.

Fryeburg, November 13, 1826.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss. *To* JOHN WOOD, *of Fryeburg, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, one of the Proprietors of the township of Lovell and of the township of Sweden, in the County of Oxford, and one of the subscribers of the foregoing application.*

[L. S.]

In the name of the State of Maine, you are hereby required to notify and warn the Proprietors of the township of Lovell and township of Sweden, in the County of Oxford, to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes expressed in the foregoing application, and to act upon the several articles mentioned therein, and you are required to make due return of this warrant, and of your doings thereon, to the said Proprietors at their said meeting.

Given under my hand and seal this fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

STEPHEN CHASE, *Just. Peace.*

A true Copy: Attest, JOHN WOOD.

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND

Stationary,

For Sale at the Oxford Bookstore,

MORSE'S, Cummings', Adams', Goldsmith's, Woodbridge's and Worcester's GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS; Cummings' Easy Lessons; Perry's, Walker's, and Johnson's DICTIONARIES; Murray's, Fisk's, and Ingersol's GRAMMARS; Young Ladies' Accidence; Whelpley's Compend, with Questions; Scott's Lessons; English Reader; American Preceptor; Columbian Orator; Murray's Introduction; Murray's Sequel; Evangelical Instructor; Museum; Student's Companion, *new edition*; Pike's, Walsh's, Bezout's and Kinne's ARITHMETICS; Webster's and Goodale's SPELLING BOOKS; Scholar's First Book; with most School Books used in this part of the State—All of which will be sold cheap, either by the dozen or single.

ALSO,—Writing and Cyphering Books; Quills; Ink Powder; Slates and Pencils; Paper, &c. *Dec.* 21.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of

ISAAC LITTLEHALE,

late of Newry, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to JOSHUA LITTLEHALE,
BETSEY LITTLEHALE.

Newry, Oct. 10, 1826. *127

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at the *Oxford Bookstore*—

Ballou's Notes on the Parables, new edition;
Winchester's Dialogues;
Kneeland's Sermons on Divine Benevolence;
Ballou's Review;
Kneeland's and McCalla's Controversy on the question of Endless Misery;
Balfour's Inquiry;
Universalists' Hymn Books;
Union of Christ and the Church;
Sermons, &c. *Dec.* 21.

INDELIBLE INK,

FOR marking on Cotton and Linen, for sale at the *Oxford Bookstore.*

Dec. 21.

The Observer

Is published every Thursday morning, by

ASA BARTON,

(FOR THE PROPRIETORS.)

at $2 00 per annum, subject to a deduction of 12 1-2 per cent. to all who pay *cash* within three months from the date of their subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted three weeks at one dollar per square—less than a square, seventy-five cents. Legal Notices at the usual price.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

☞The Publisher deems it expedient to give notice, that, while he shall always endeavor to be literally correct, he will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for its insertion.